

sugar beet processing plant in California was built in 1870 in Alvarado. The second plant was built in Watsonville in 1888. The Watsonville plant was eventually dismantled and became part of the world's largest beet processing plant of its time. This plant, built by Claus Spreckels, was the beginning of Spreckels Sugar Company. The plant was built in the town bearing the Spreckels' family name in the fertile Salinas Valley.

Claus Spreckels died nine years after the opening of the Spreckels factory. At this point his sons, John D. and A.B. Spreckels, took the reins of the company. They followed in the footsteps of their father and planned the expansion of the Spreckels Sugar Company to meet the sugar requirements of California's rapidly growing population. In time, they expanded to sell sugar to both the East and West Coasts.

The Mendota plant, where Spreckels' 100-year celebration is being held, was the past plant built in California, in 1963.

Historically, the Mendota factory has operated from the time fields dried in the spring (March or April) until the "spring crop" is harvested. Following a short shutdown in June, the factory is restarted in July and March through October without a shutdown, producing over 2,000,000 cwt. sugar per year, processing approximately 735,000 tons of sugar beets.

The San Joaquin Valley has been the primary source of the Mendota factory's beet supply, with this exception of several occasions when beets were shipped by rail from the Imperial Valley. Additionally, the San Joaquin Valley has been the source of beets for the other California Spreckels factories during the summer months. Millions of tons of beets have been shipped over the years by rail and truck to Spreckels, California (near Salinas), Manteca, and Woodland and to this day are still being shipped to Tracy and Woodland.

In January 1996, Spreckels Sugar Company was purchased by Imperial Holly Corporation. The Woodland, Tracy, Mendota, and Brawley plants in California are now part of the Imperial Holly family and are known as Spreckels Sugar Company, a division of Holly Sugar Corporation. Imperial's purchase of Savannah Sugar in October of last year makes Spreckels a part of the largest sugar refiner, processor, and marketer in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Spreckels Sugar Company as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. I applaud their years of exceptional service and commitment to the Sugar Beet industry. Spreckels shows just how successful a small family owned business can become with hard work and determination. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Spreckels Sugar Company many more years of success.

PORTSMOUTH MIDDLE SCHOOL
ANNUAL FIELD TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to praise the hard work of those who organized the Ports-

mouth Middle School Annual Field Trip to Washington, DC. Every year a group of students from the school are taken to the capital to have a tour. A number of people put a great deal of time and effort into organizing this trip. In fact these same dedicated individuals have been making this trip for over twenty years. I would like to acknowledge these people for the work they have done. Richard Munch, Beverly Tavares, Paul Fuller, Andrew Schlachter, Harold Weymouth, Beverly Mankofsky, Jackie Shearman, Heather Baker. Without their constant help and support the trip would not take place.

The trip enables young students to see the Capital up close and they learn a great deal of how the government works. It is important that our young people get to see for themselves the legislative process. They get a tour of the Capital which goes through all aspects of the legislature. They are able to learn the procedures of Congress and they get a taste of how the process functions. This is a very educational tour as these students are able to hear the history of the nation and the capital. They go to Congressional offices, are shown through the Capitol and see the House in action.

I believe that it is an important aspect of our democracy that people can come and see the political process themselves. Many members of the populace never get a chance to do this. Often the legislative process seems far removed from the average persons everyday life. It is often seen as a process that they cannot have any part in. We need to educate people in what we do. To show them that we are here to serve them and that we are answerable to them. This is how our democracy works and young people should be aware of these principles.

The Capital tour gives a taste of history of the United States. I believe that these young people need to learn about their history and the work that our great leaders have put in to creating the nation we have today. It is the people that I mentioned above from Portsmouth Middle School who make this trip possible. They have over the years acted beyond the call of duty to make these trips work. I would like to acknowledge their efforts and note that I appreciate the work they do to show a new generation of young people our democratic process.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 629, TEXAS LOW-LEVEL
RADIO ACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL
COMPACT CONSENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution was submitted in Spanish for the RECORD following Mr. Reyes' remarks on H.R. 629 on Thursday, May 14. This is the English translation to be inserted in the RECORD.

FIRST.—The Joint Committees on Ecology and the Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies reiterate their complete rejection of the planning, construction and operation of the Radioactive Waste Dump that the Governor

of Texas is trying to establish in the town of Sierra Blanca, Texas, and express their disagreement, concern and disapproval of the decisions, adopted and followed until now by the Government of the United States of America, which favor installation of dumps on the southern border with Mexico, without taking into account the potential negative impact that such decisions can have on human health and the environment in communities located on both sides of the border.

SECOND.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies have conducted an evaluation of available information on this dump project, the result of which shows that its operation would entail potential adverse impacts.

THIRD.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies kindly request that the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations transmit to the Government of the United States of America the Chamber of Deputies complete rejection of the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas.

FOURTH.—The Chamber of Deputies presents to the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations the possibility of considering the formulation of the following proposals to the Government of the United States of America.

(a) Insist on the relocation of the Sierra Blanca project to a site located outside the 100 kilometers of the border zone.

(b) State the disapproval of the Chamber of Deputies with respect to decisions of the United States of America which favor the installation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps within the border strip.

(c) Begin negotiation of an amendment to the La Paz Agreement in which the installation and operation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps are explicitly prohibited in the 100-kilometer strip of the common border.

(d) Demonstrate to the members of the U.S. House of Representatives the desire of the Chamber of Deputies that they vote against the Compact Law which authorizes the dumping of wastes among the states of Texas, Maine and Vermont, by virtue of [the fact that] their approval signifies notable support for the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas, and represents a violation of the spirit of the La Paz Agreement.

(e) Include the topic of radioactive and hazardous waste dumps on the agenda of the next meeting of the Mexico-United States Binational Commission to negotiate the suspension of dump projects in the 100-kilometer strip of the border.

FIFTH.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Committee of International Affairs are instructed:

(a) To include this matter on the agenda of the next Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Meeting.

(b) That the Ecology and Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations Committees of the Chamber of Deputies propose that the Governors of the border states of the Mexican Republic and their respective Congresses be informed about projects attempting to be established in the border zone, exhorting them to define a joint strategy so that dumps not be implemented in the 100-kilometer border strip, and requesting their support of the present Report.

(c) To form a plural commission, made up of deputies [who are] members of the Joint Committees to meet with federal, local and legislative authorities of the United States of America to deal with the Sierra Blanca case and demonstrate their rejection of same.

SIXTH.—The Joint Committees express that the present case constitutes a valuable opportunity for both countries to show their will, responsibility and ability to cooperate

in dealing with similar matters of common interest.

SEVENTH.—To the effect that public opinion has greater awareness of the subject, it is suggested that a document be drawn up, to be disseminated by the national and international communication media, in which the problems and current situation of the project in question are expressed.

EIGHTH.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies request that this report be sent to the Honorable Chamber of Senators so that, within the framework of the faculties conferred on it by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, it proposes the actions necessary for the report's implementation.

Given in the Committee Room of the San Lazaro Legislative Palace, April 27, 1998.

TRIBUTE TO HERB AND SHEILA FRANKEL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Herb and Sheila Frankel for their efforts to improve the quality of life in our community.

Although Herb and Sheila both spent their childhoods in Chicago and the families knew each other, the two met and married a year later in Los Angeles. With Herb having already served in the US Army and working in the family retail business and Sheila working as a dental assistant, the family moved to the San Fernando Valley in 1974 and began to focus their energy on Jewish community involvement.

The Talmud states, "He who gives charity serves the Holy One daily, and sanctifies his name." The Jewish community of the Shomrei Torah Synagogue and the San Fernando Valley have appreciated and enjoyed the charity of the Frankels for many years, as the devotion of their energies have given the community the strength to expand, and set into motion programs that will not only benefit today's members, but also the next generation.

The Frankel family has devoted a large amount of time to the Jewish communities of Temple Beth Ami and Shomrei Torah Synagogue. Their efforts illuminate a zealous determination to contribute to and support a growing Jewish community.

Herb has held many leadership offices such as Financial Secretary, Vice President and a three year term as President of Temple Beth Ami. He also co-chaired the merger committee of Temple Beth Ami and Congregation Beth Kodesh when the two Jewish communities joined to form Shomrei Torah Synagogue. Currently, Herb is the co-chairperson of the High Holy Days seating committee.

Sheila has served as an active member of the Sisterhood of Shomrei Torah Synagogue on the Donor Committee and as the chairperson of numerous Donor luncheons.

Herb and Sheila have had three beautiful children, Paul, Laurie and Adam. Unfortunately, Laurie was lost to cancer in 1995. Sheila's sister Roberta and Brother-in-law Ron Katz are also members of Shomrei Torah Synagogue.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring two outstanding in-

dividuals of our community. Herb and Sheila Frankel are dedicated members of Shomrei Torah Synagogue and role model for the West San Fernando Valley Jewish community.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN J. MURRAY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of personal gratification that I pay tribute to the major accomplishments over the past six decades of an individual who not only dedicated his military career to serving and honoring our country, but also continued that service in his leadership positions at Raytheon—formerly E—Systems. On 29 May 1998, Mr. John J. Murray will retire from Raytheon Systems Company in Greenville, TX, with 31 years of dedicated service on programs that contributed to the strength of our national defense and commercial welfare.

Mr. Murray was born on January 6, 1922, in Brooklyn, New York. He attended school there and graduated in 1939. In 1957, he received a Bachelor of Science in Political Science from St. Joseph's College in Pennsylvania while teaching ROTC. That same year he graduated from the United States Air Force Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Mr. Murray retired from the United States Air Force in 1967. He continued his education in 1977 by earning his Master's of Business Administration at the University of Dallas in Texas.

Mr. Murray served 24 years as an officer in the Air Force, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel and Combat Rated Pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours. His military career earned him the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and numerous other military service medals. During his Air Force Career, he served in a variety of operational and staff positions. In some of his early military assignments, between 1944 and 1960, he served in several operational and administrative positions and became qualified in 20 different aircraft.

Mr. Murray started his career flying "The Hump" in the China-Burma theater of WW II in C-47 aircraft for the U.S. Army Air Corps. He then signed on as a Base Legal Officer at Mitchell Field, New York and tried about 400 cases. Mr. Murray served as Commander of a Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron from 1960 until 1964. From 1964 through 1967, he was assigned as Operational Plans Officer, Headquarters North American Air Defense Command. In this capacity, he was specifically responsible for planning the systems requirements, operational employment concepts, and force levels, as well as performing operational analyses of the Improved Manned Interceptor and Airborne Warning and Control System Programs. Mr. Murray continues to be a member of the Air Force Association and has been a member of the Greenville Flying club for many years.

Mr. Murray began his remarkable career with Raytheon System Company—Greenville, then known as LTV Electro Systems, in 1967. His extensive 31 years of experience at Raytheon Systems Company—Greenville has included a wide variety of program manage-

ment positions. From 1968 to 1973, he was Program Manager for the Airborne Surveillance and Control System on the EC-121T aircraft. He was assigned special duties during 1973 that involved detailed preparation of the operations and logistics plan for the Sinai Field Mission Program. From 1973 to 1978, he was the Integrated Logistics Support Program Manager for the E-4A modification effort. From 1978 to 1980, he served as the Program Manager for the 4950th Test Wing Class II Modification Services Program.

Mr. Murray's management positions ranged from very high technologies with the Advanced Research Project Agency, where he successfully managed the Multitude Chip Module Program and the Applied Specific Electronic Module Program during the 1990 to 1995 time frame, to very large and complex aircraft programs during the 1980s. His management experience has also included service as the Material Program Manager for the E-4B Advanced Airborne Command Post Program. For 19 of those years, Mr. Murray was honored by being appointed consecutively to serve as chairman of the Employees' Political Action Committee (PAC). The Greenville PAC was organized in September 1976, with a mission to encourage Greenville employees to be better informed on federal, state, and local policies and action and, intensify the employees' and company's networking effort with elected representatives. During this 19-year chairman position, he inspired continued communications among members of our U.S. Congress, the PAC, and the population of Hunt County, Texas by hosting informative political forums at Greenville.

On election years, people running for local, state, and national elected positions were invited to speak giving the employees a first hand knowledge of each candidate's opinions. Those elected were invited back to brief PAC members of events in their respective jurisdictions. Some of the special guests over the past 19 years include: Governors Bill Clements and George W. Bush; U.S. Senators Lloyd Bentsen, Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Tower; U.S. Representatives Dick Arme, Joe Barton, Jim Chapman, Sam Hall, Sam Johnson, Max Sandlin, and myself. Mr. Murray has briefed influential people in Washington on Raytheon Systems Company—Greenville programs and shaped funding for many of the national security aircraft. He represented the interest of Greenville employees, the company, and the American free enterprise system.

Mr. Murray's career at Raytheon has been one of "can do" and "team spirit." He has been a leader, encourager, friend to all, and an anchor in times of difficulty. He has always been ready to contribute in whatever capacity was needed and his range of experience has been a benefit to many younger employees. Mr. Murray is a native of New York as is his wife, the former Terry Casey. They moved to Texas in 1967 and are 31-year residents of Greenville, Texas. They have three children: two daughters, Laura Murray and Nancy Feuille; and one son Bill Murray. They also have six grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, when we adjourn today's session—let us do so in honor and respect for this great American.